

Hard Fighting Rages Today on All Four of Europe's Great Battle Fronts

PETROGRAD'S FATE HANGS ON STRUGGLE IN RIGA GULF

(Continued from First Page.)

Islands of Oesel and Dagö. All found in the occupation of Oesel, Germany's answer to recent war speeches by allied leaders declaring the Teutonic offensive power was waning. Most of them likewise declared the Riga gulf campaign showed that the German navy's fighting power had been completely unshaken by the recent mutinies reported by Admiral Von Capelle.

Whether Admiral Von Capelle has resigned was still unclear from the German press comment. The Lokal Anzeiger insisted the minister of marine had not broken with Michailis. Provincial newspapers declared that the government had determined to start civil prosecution against Deputy Hans, Vogtheer and Dittman, the three minority Socialist members named by Admiral Von Capelle as having been involved in the Wilhelmshaven naval mutiny. Before the Reichstag adjourned last week it had been thought the exact relationship of these three deputies with the naval outbreak would be probed by a special Reichstag committee.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Raids and artillery were reported today by Field Marshal Haig from the British front. "Northwest of Bullecourt," he said, "the Irish carried out a successful raid early in the morning. In the neighborhood of the Tyres-Staden railway there was hostile artillery of considerable activity last night."

KAISER CANNOT ALTER BULGARIAN WAR AIMS

If Kaiser Wilhelm, reported conferring at Sofia, with King Ferdinand, the Sultan of Turkey, and Emperor Karl of Austria, is there for the purpose of persuading Bulgaria to modify her war aims, he stands little chance of success, according to Bulgarian Minister Stepan Panaretoff. "Popular sentiment in Bulgaria would make it practically impossible for King Ferdinand to consent to the restoration of Macedonia to Serbia, and Dobruja to Roumania," Panaretoff said.

McADOO URGES FIGHTERS TO TAKE OUT INSURANCE

Secretary McAdoo today called upon all American fighters to take out war insurance policies before February 12, and thus get the full protection offered by the Government.

His message, telegraphed from San Diego, was read at a conference here today, where detailed procedure for administering the new law was discussed by representatives of the army, navy, and marines, and by Government officials and insurance experts. Secretary McAdoo emphasized the low cost and the vital importance of the protection to the fighting men and their families. He pointed out that every enlisted man can easily pay for the full amount of insurance permitted by the law. This is in addition to accident, death, and disability indemnities furnished free of charge.

GENERAL BINGHAM RECALLED. Brig. Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, U. S. A., retired, was today recalled to active service and assigned to command the Second Engineering District, with headquarters at New York city. He relieves Brigadier General Abbott, who comes to Washington for special duty in the office of the chief of engineers.

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

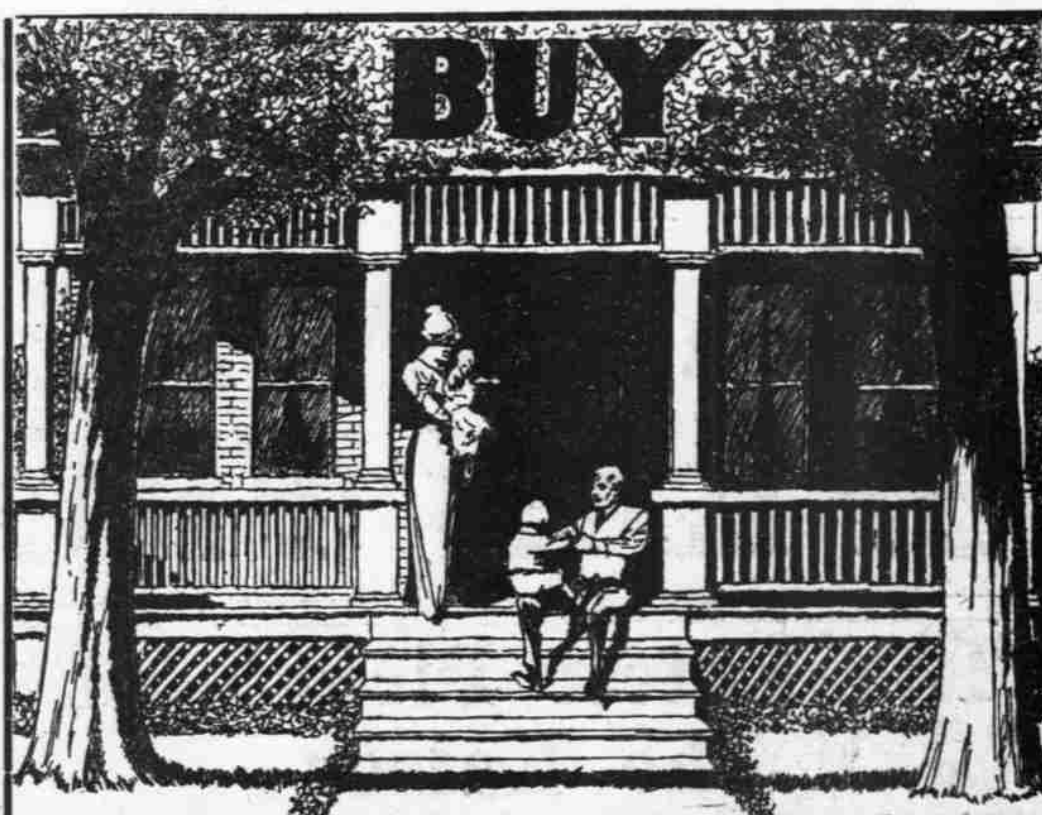
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MRS. BURNETT IS SUED BY CAPITAL WOMAN FOR LIBEL

(Continued from First Page.)

world, of great power and influence, of high social standing, and of great wealth.

Mrs. Townsend originally termed the trouble a "pothouse brawl" and refused to consider it seriously. In the massive, alleged to have been written in February, 1916, Mrs. Townsend referred to Mrs. Fahnstock as "a liar, a slanderer, an ill-bred meddler

given to hysteria, a shrew, and a brawler, quarrelsome, unreasonably, and designing."

"Pothouse" Language.

"Mrs. Townsend in this one letter has used more pot-house language than I could possibly use in all of my life," declared Mrs. Fahnstock. "She showed her true character. She must pay for her slanderous language, which I have stood since she separated my husband and me, but which I can no longer bear uncomplainingly."

"Her statement in the letter that I would Archie is absolutely absurd. All of his letters written during our engagement show that he was a most ardent and persistent wooer. In one of his letters he said, 'You are a great, big, white light in this world, and you are all that any man could expect of any woman in the world.' Does that sound like I did the wooing?"

Mrs. Fahnstock claims that the trial will vindicate her of all the allegations of ungentility made by Mrs. Townsend. Being received in the most exclusive social circles in Washington, she did not deem it necessary to refute the allegations "because every one there, who read them knew them to be baseless."

TRIES TO ENLIST, IS ARRESTED AS GERMAN AGENT

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Department of Justice agents today are making a thorough probe of the recent activities of a man giving his name as William J. Dunbar when he attempted to enlist yesterday in the United States army and navy.

He is said to have served for a time as an ensign on a submarine chaser off the Atlantic coast, and suspicions he aroused during that period are said to have led to his arrest when he sought to enlist. He is held at Ellis Island.

The Federal authorities are of the opinion that the arrest is one of the most important made since the beginning of the war. The specific charge against him is that he conspired to obtain information against the United States Government.

That he is an agent of the German government and has been spending much time recently near a great naval base on the Atlantic coast is the information that has been furnished authorities from reliable sources.

WILL MOVE COAL AND IRON ORE BY WATER IN WEST

By DAVID LAWRENCE. (Continued from First Page.)

F. Goltz, of St. Louis, who recently secured from the War Department a number of boats and barges, where the first cargo of Illinois coal, aggregating 3,800 tons, for the municipal buildings and public schools of the latter city, which might have suffered considerably this winter for lack of fuel. It was this successful experience on the part of Mr. Goltz, proving the feasibility of inland transportation for coal, that led him to lay the plan before the President and officials, who have enthusiastically endorsed it.

Plan Will Continue.

The whole project illustrates the efforts that are being made by the Administration to meet the coal shortage in this country. When the war is over it is not unlikely that the fleet created by the present emergency will be leased or sold to private capital, and that by these river vessels coal will move North to Minnesota and the Northwest, while iron ore will come down to the Central States from the Mesabi and other iron ore ranges of the Northwest as return cargo. When navigation closes in the North the fleet of river steamers and barges will be sent to Southern latitudes to be used in moving coal and cotton so that an all-year-round efficiency accrues to the enterprise. The possibilities of inland transportation have been barely touched. Government officials believe that the experience in the Central States will prove invaluable in stimulating private capital to attempt in Eastern waterways what is now to be demonstrated in the Middle West.

SCOLDED BY MOTHER, 8-YEAR-BOY SLAYS SELF

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 16.—Because his mother scolded him for tearing a new suit of clothes, Albert Popelniski, aged eight, of New Philadelphia, near here, is a suicide today.

LA FOLLETTE PUTS HIS DEMANDS UP TO COMMITTEE

(Continued from First Page.)

lowing the executive session that no more hearings would be held by the special committee considering La Follette's expulsion. They will obtain information from other sources, including the State Department, concerning La Follette's statements and will report to the December session of Congress.

Denial an Insult.

Senator La Follette declared in his letter that to deny any man the right to produce witnesses and cross-examine them was "an insult."

"To deny it to a Senator is an insult to the individual and to the high office he occupies," said Senator La Follette.

The speech contains scores of statements relating to a variety of subjects including the subject of taxation in Wisconsin and in other States, the financing of this and other wars, the amounts of money raised by taxation and bond issues to finance other wars, the injustice and wrong involved in the methods adopted by the Congress in financing the present war, the large profits that various concerns and individuals are making out of this war, and the large and unconscionable profits, which have been made out of other wars and a large number of other statements.

Received No Notice.

"The newspapers have reported from time to time since you first wrote me in this matter, your activities in gathering statements and records to be used as evidence in the proceeding. I hope that these reports were incorrect, for I have received no notice of such action on the part of the committee nor have I been afforded an opportunity to examine or refute anything that may have been so gathered. From the same source—the newspapers—I am advised that what I said in reply to the question from the audience concerning the Lusitania matter was to be a special subject of investigation by your committee. I earnestly hope that what I said on that subject may be thoroughly investigated and the accuracy of every statement tested by the records and by unimpeachable testimony, both of which I ask to produce before your committee. If my statements are controverted by evidence as well as by cross-examination of any witnesses that may appear to testify as to the correctness of any fact stated by me.

Wants Statement.

"It seems to me that common courtesy and a recognition of the rules universally applied in this country, in the interest of fairness, to all investigations of this character to say nothing of frankness and candor, require that I should be furnished with a statement of those matters the accuracy of which the committee desires to inquire into in order that I may enter upon the proceeding fully prepared to meet and rebut any testimony that may be offered to show any error in my statements.

CAPITAL MEN GIVEN PROMOTION AT MEADE

CAMP MEADE, Md., Oct. 16.—Eleven Washington drafted men were promoted to be corporals by the commander of Company C, 315th Machine Gun Division today. They are as follows: Samuel J. Leonard, James R. Green, John T. Stunkel, Harry P. Giddings, Archie L. Peterson, Francis Harper, John C. Erwin, John F. Kelly, Robert L. Sanders, Clarence Castlemore, and Charles M. Brown.

Interest in the rivalry of the various companies to absorb Liberty loan bonds continues. Company C is in the lead, with a quota of 9,250 already subscribed. Company B has \$8,100, and Company A has \$6,750.



THERE'S NO DOUBT ABOUT POSTUM AS A HEALTH IMPROVEMENT OVER COFFEE

EUROPEAN WAR NEWS SUMMARY

According to unofficial reports received from Copenhagen today, the Germans have now completed the occupation of the whole of Oesel Island, and thus control the Gulf of Riga. All manner of speculation, both from official and unofficial sources in Petrograd, comment upon the further intent of the German command, but it is probable that the safeguarding of the Riga gulf and therefore of the German occupation of Riga itself has been the chief aim of the invaders.

The German holding of Riga remained a rather perilous matter so long as it could be supplied only from the land side. The city is approached from the west only along a narrow strip of coastal strand and from the south and southeast along the Dvina river. The Russian holding of Dvinsk and the Dvina frontage was a continuous menace against the Germans in Riga. But with the Gulf of Riga controlled by the German sea forces, and the newly acquired land batteries and positions on Oesel Island, Riga can be easily supplied and made safe from the sea as well as the land.

GERMANS LANDED TWO DIVISIONS.

Petrograd is speculating chiefly as to whether or not the Germans contemplate an operation from Oesel Island to the mainland of Esthonia. So far as the official reports indicate, the Germans landed only about two divisions—some 25,000 to 30,000 men—on Oesel Island. This would be altogether inadequate for the conduct of a great landing expedition intended to move southward and attack the Russian northeast of Riga in the rear and right flank unless, indeed, the Russian forces were so completely disorganized as to be able to offer no effective resistance at all. And thus far there is no indication of such a condition.

The German occupation of Oesel Island was accomplished with great rapidity, aided by what must have been the greater part of the German Baltic fleet. The Germans pushed southward over the island and moved on to its chief town, Arensburg, which they captured with little effort. Most of the Russian forces had retreated across the causeway from the northeastern side of Oesel to the adjoining Moon Island, between Oesel and the mainland. Presumably this causeway and its extension across Moon Sound to the mainland were blown up by the Russians when they had made good their escape. A considerable number of Russians were cut off on the Svob peninsula, on the southwestern end of the island.

CANNONS' ROAR LOUDER IN FLANDERS.

On the western front, in Flanders, the artillery fire has been growing continuously more vigorous. Further British offensive operations are to be expected. The Germans are again attempting to force a wall such an offensive by heavy shelling of the British Paschendaele height positions, but have thus far delivered no infantry attacks. Numerous scouting parties have been encountered throughout the strip of shell craters between the opposing lines, and reconnaissances have also been carried out in aerial operations. There have also been artillery and patrol activities on the front held by the Belgians, in the region of Dixmude and along the coast, near Nieuport.

The opposing artilleries have been extremely active on the Aisne front in the region of the plateaus of Alliez and Craonne and in the Champagne. In the region west of Auberville, near St. Quentin also, on the Somme-Oise front, the artillery has been active. No infantry engagements of importance have occurred along the front held by the French.

RUSH 3-CENT STAMPS FOR USE AFTER NOV. 1

Plenty of 3-cent stamps will be available when the new tax law increasing letter postage to 3 cents becomes effective November 1. It was announced today by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. For some days the bureau has been producing 35,000,000 stamps daily of this denomination, and it is expected most of the post offices throughout the country will have ample stocks on hand when the new law goes into effect.

KERENSKY CONFINED TO BED BY INFLUENZA

PETROGRAD, Oct. 16.—Premier Kerensky is confined to his bed at grand headquarters with an attack of influenza, according to dispatches from the front received today. He had been reported as ailing for several days, but news that his illness was sufficiently serious to make him take to his bed had not been expected.

WIDER DRAFT AGE LIMITS ARE OPPOSED BY PRESIDENT

President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker will oppose to the utmost limit of their powers any effort in the next session of Congress to increase the maximum draft age from thirty-one to forty years.

Secretary of War Baker today went on record in vigorous opposition to the proposed amendment by Congressman Kahn of California, changing the age limits of the draft from twenty-one to thirty-one, as at present, to eighteen and forty years.

Favors Lower Limit.

"Instead of raising the maximum draft age," Secretary Baker said when asked for an expression as to the proposed Kahn amendment, "I would favor lowering it to twenty-six years."

Secretary Baker said he had no present intention of moving to have the age limit lowered, however. He said his position was the same as when the draft law was before Congress. The army suggested eighteen to twenty-five. Congress raised these figures to twenty-one and thirty-one, and the War Department accepted the change.

Wilson Backs Baker.

But if he were asked for an expression by Congress on any suggestion to increase the draft age to forty, Secretary Baker said he would voice his opposition.

"A young man of nineteen is physically equipped to bear arms," Secretary Baker explained. "But when he passes the age of twenty-six the industrial element enters and he is less readily available for military duty. Increasing the draft age would serve only to draw on a larger class of men with dependents or men needed in industry."

President Wilson has given no expression, but it is known he shares Secretary Baker's view. The Administration believes the selective service army can be filled by drafts of men within the age fixed by the present law. Until the contrary is shown no tampering with the draft law will be permitted without serious Administration opposition.

Roll Your Own

French People Identify By Their "Bull" Durham Tags!

READ THIS

BY FLOYD GIBBONS.
(Special Cable to Chicago Tribune.)
BASE OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE, June 28.—[Delayed.]—The first contingent of the American expeditionary forces has disembarked in France.

Symbol of Identification.
One common symbol of service in both our army and navy has been accepted as distinctive by the French peasants. It is a little black and white paper tag that hangs by a piece of yellow string from the left hand breast pocket of the service shirt or the navy jacket. This identifies the bearer as possessor of a sack of a well known tobacco brand and has been interpreted as uniform equipment.

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